

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1901.

## APRIL CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.  
 Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that  
 the actual number of full and complete  
 copies of the daily and Sunday Republic  
 printed during the month of April, 1901,  
 all in regular editions, was as per schedule  
 below:

Day. Copies. Day. Copies.

1.....76,270 16.....75,850

2.....76,890 17.....74,530

3.....111,360 18.....75,720

4.....77,460 19.....75,480

5.....76,200 20.....77,090

6.....77,600 21 Sunday, 104,330

7 Sunday, 103,275 22.....75,720

8.....75,790 23.....75,150

9.....76,490 24.....74,650

10.....77,000 25.....74,910

11.....75,440 26.....75,210

12.....75,720 27.....75,220

13.....77,020 28 Sunday, 103,035

14 Sunday, 105,335 29.....74,370

15.....75,220 30.....74,840

Total for the month.....2,425,945

Less all copies spoiled in print-  
 ing, left over or filed.....6,334

Net number distributed.....2,389,611

Average daily distribution.....76,655

And said W. B. Carr further says that  
 the number of copies returned or reported  
 unsold during the month of April was  
 33.2 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
 thirtieth day of April, 1901.

J. F. FARBER,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My  
 term expires April 30, 1902.

## MONEY TO BURN.

May 1 the price of steel rails advanced  
 from \$26 to \$28 a ton. According to dis-  
 patches from New York, the anthracite  
 operators intend to increase the price of  
 their product \$1 a ton. It is estimated  
 that this will add about \$50,000,000 to  
 their profits.

There is something magnificent in the  
 way the trusts announce these advances.  
 There is something kingly in the ease  
 with which they decree that this and  
 that shall be done.

Supply and demand? What are they?  
 What economist dared to talk about  
 Rockefeller and Vanderbilt and the re-  
 mainder of the coteries?

Are the March earnings of the Steel  
 Trust to be doubled in May so that the  
 profit of the thirty days will be seven-  
 teen millions? How bright next winter's  
 fire will be with the black diamonds  
 sparkling at so much per sparkle. Pros-  
 perous times, truly, for the trusts.

## DUTY OF THE CITY.

Mayor Wells has given evidence that  
 his recent visits to the eleemosynary in-  
 stitutions of the city were taken in the  
 right spirit. He has stated that money  
 must be found for the erection of new  
 buildings. In his message to the Mu-  
 nicipal Assembly he has asked that  
 danger from fire be made as small as  
 possible.

If fire were to gain headway at the  
 temporary Hospital, the Insane Asylum,  
 the Poorhouse or the Female Hospital,  
 there is every probability that a fearful  
 loss of life would result. Especially is  
 this true of the temporary Hospital,  
 which is little less than a mass of dry  
 kindling wood.

The Mayor has asked for the appoint-  
 ment of eight firemen to be stationed  
 night and day at the four institutions.  
 It will be their duty to train the em-  
 ployees and to take charge in case of  
 fire. The immunity from a holocaust  
 that St. Louis has hitherto enjoyed  
 makes prevention of fires in the institu-  
 tions of the city imperative.

## Y. M. C. A. OF TO-DAY.

Boston will have the privilege this  
 year of entertaining the greatest gather-  
 ing of young men held so far this cen-  
 tury. The fiftieth anniversary of the  
 founding of the Young Men's Christian  
 Association will be celebrated.

Wonderful changes have taken place  
 in that organization since June 6, 1846,  
 when George Williams called a few men  
 together at his home to devise ways and  
 means for helping their associates. Wide  
 results have come from that meeting.  
 The total number of associations that  
 have been formed since then and are  
 now in existence is 6,192, of which about  
 one-fourth are in this country.

Out of a total membership of 521,000,  
 America has 255,000. The average mem-  
 bership of the associations in this coun-  
 try is about double that in other coun-  
 tries. England has about 105,000 mem-  
 bers, while in Germany there are 82,000.

In practical work, the associations in  
 America are far ahead of other coun-  
 tries. Six hundred and eighty-two sec-  
 retaries are employed here, while in En-  
 gland but seventy-five draw salaries.  
 There are only eighteen salaried Ger-  
 man secretaries. The United States have  
 nearly 400 buildings in a total of 700.  
 Buildings to the value of \$24,000,000 are  
 owned by the organization in this coun-  
 try.

Of the work that has been done and  
 that is being done by the faithful mem-  
 bers of the association nearly every com-  
 munity knows. Progressive methods  
 have been used. There has been con-  
 cernation of the highest type. The future  
 is bright. The organization has lost any  
 tendency to nifty-pamphlet that it may  
 have had at one time. To-day, the  
 members stand for the best in life, both

from the viewpoint of the Christian and  
 the moralist. The wholesome pervad-  
 ing atmosphere of the Y. M. C. A. will  
 make the meeting in Boston one of the  
 notable meetings of the year and decade.

## WE AND GERMANY.

In considering the matter of this Gov-  
 ernment's future relations with Ger-  
 many it is, as a logical necessity, im-  
 perative that the German movement of  
 colonization now going on in South  
 America be recognized as a menace to  
 the friendliness of spirit long existing  
 between the two nations.

An attaché of the German Embassy  
 in Washington is quoted in the news  
 reports as giving utterance to the Ger-  
 man view of this movement which in itself  
 reveals the existing peril. "The exten-  
 sion of German interests," he says, al-  
 luding to the German colonies now being  
 established in South America, "neces-  
 sarily means that we must take meas-  
 ures to protect them. That is what we  
 are doing. Our preparations are not  
 aimed at the United States."

And yet it may be seen at a glance  
 how easily this German duty of "pro-  
 tecting" German colonies in the lower  
 half of the Western Hemisphere can as-  
 sume the aspect of a German interference  
 in the affairs of the South American  
 Republics which is forbidden by our  
 Monroe Doctrine. It is also easy to see  
 how, at some day in the not remote fu-  
 ture, Germany will make answer to an  
 American protest against this violation  
 of the Monroe Doctrine, since it is al-  
 ready the European opinion that the  
 Monroe Doctrine is no longer in force.

It will undoubtedly be contended by  
 Germany, or by any other Power which  
 may see fit to establish a foothold  
 in the Western Hemisphere, that the  
 Monroe Doctrine ceased to command the  
 respect of Europe the moment the  
 United States Government assumed con-  
 trol of the Philippines as an American  
 colonial possession. The Monroe Doc-  
 trine, it will be argued, forbade with  
 equal authority American interference  
 in the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere  
 and European interference in the affairs  
 of the Western Hemisphere. The United  
 States Government, it will be charged,  
 has itself violated and invalidated the  
 Monroe Doctrine, therefore it cannot be  
 expected that Europe shall be bound by  
 that which no longer binds the Power  
 by whom it was promulgated.

And this will be a logical contention  
 on Europe's part, bringing the question  
 of American absolute control in the  
 Western Hemisphere back to first prin-  
 ciples—the right of the strong hand. It  
 will not be the Monroe Doctrine which  
 prevents European interference in the  
 affairs of this Hemisphere hereafter. It  
 will be the knowledge of the certainty of  
 war with the United States. This is the  
 additional cost of the Philippines—a con-  
 tinual menace of war which would have  
 been impossible but for American ex-  
 pansion into the Old World.

## POSSIBILITIES.

Within the past week there has ap-  
 peared an item in the papers to the ef-  
 fect that the members of the House  
 Committee on Rivers and Harbors were  
 projecting a visit through the South and  
 West in order to acquaint themselves  
 with the needs of the country relative to  
 appropriations coming under their juris-  
 diction.

If the committee should finally decide  
 to take the trip with a view to practical  
 results there would be an opportunity  
 for much good. Personal inspection of  
 many of the alleged rivers and harbors  
 for which money was asked at the last  
 session of Congress would be enlighten-  
 ing even if not creditable to certain Con-  
 gressmen who attempted to railroad  
 local appropriations by means of the bill.

For instance, it would be well for the  
 committee to visit the creek in Rhode  
 Island six miles in length and about six  
 inches in depth. Perhaps the constitu-  
 ents of the Congressman who asked \$10,-  
 000 for the improvement of that water-  
 way would make the time pass pleasantly  
 with tales of future commerce to be  
 developed. And while the members of  
 the committee are on their trip, they  
 might visit their own districts and con-  
 sider what good things they had planned  
 by the last bill which Senator  
 Carter talked to death.

Although inspection might do much  
 for the public treasury in cutting out  
 some of the extravagances in the last  
 bill, the good that might be done by  
 observing the needs of communities that  
 absolutely suffer for want of better  
 facilities might be infinitely greater. A  
 trip down the Missouri and the Missis-  
 sippi would show commerce crippled by  
 the lack of better water facilities. A  
 visit to Memphis would be appreciated  
 by a city which has had to bear much  
 from the silliness of Congress.

And if, by any sort of miracle, the  
 members of the committee should be  
 fortunate enough to find some way that  
 will curb their own selfishness in the  
 matter of demands on the Treasury by  
 means of the River and Harbor bill, the  
 trip would repay the Government many  
 times over.

## BRAVE WORDS.

Within the past few days a card ap-  
 peared in each of the New York papers  
 from Doctor Rainsford, rector of St.  
 George's Church, of that city, that for  
 bravery surpasses the heroism of many  
 of our popular idols. If public men gen-  
 erally would emulate the example of the  
 clergyman, much of the talk concerning  
 the unreliability of newspapers would  
 disappear.

Doctor Rainsford addressed the credit  
 men of New York City recently and  
 while speaking of the criticisms that  
 have been passed upon the missionaries  
 in China said with some emphasis that  
 a larger part of the talk was "damned  
 rot." Coming from a minister of such  
 prominence, the strong expression nat-  
 urally was a feature of the banquet.  
 The newspapers "played" the remark  
 as a news item, taking care to quote the  
 doctor literally.

Doctor Rainsford is a man of sense,  
 even if a bit emphatic at times. When  
 he read his remarks in the papers the  
 next morning, he saw that the remark  
 was not what a minister of the gospel  
 should have used. However strongly  
 he might feel on the subject, there was  
 no necessity for the use of the expres-  
 sion.

If he had been of the usual run of  
 men, he would have promptly denied  
 that he made such a remark. He might  
 have insisted that the reporters mis-

quoted him. If he had been of a certain  
 brand of politician, he would have writ-  
 ten a lengthy screed to the newspapers  
 explaining the remark so that the op-  
 posite impression would have been left  
 with the reader. He would have called  
 down wrath upon the head of the de-  
 fenceless reporter.

But Doctor Rainsford did none of  
 these things. He frankly acknowledged  
 that he had used the expression and ex-  
 pressed his sorrow therefor in a manly  
 way. He said that he had spoken "un-  
 advisedly with his lips." The action of  
 the New York divine is sublimely cour-  
 ageous.

## INNOCENT VICTIMS.

Great possibilities lie in the doctrine of  
 the Indiana Supreme Court which has  
 upheld the constitutionality of the State  
 law holding saloonkeepers responsible  
 for pecuniary damages to "innocent vic-  
 tims" of the traffic.

Mr. George Homire of Lebanon  
 brought suit against John Halfan, a  
 saloonkeeper, for \$200 damages. Homire  
 had gone home intoxicated and had  
 killed South Nease, a boarder. He was  
 tried and sentenced to the Peniten-  
 tiary for life. The testimony showed  
 that when sober Homire was kind, dis-  
 tinct and of good habits. When intoxi-  
 cated he was ill-natured, though not  
 known as a dangerous man.

When the suit for damages against  
 the saloonkeeper who sold her husband  
 liquor was tried, the lower court sus-  
 tained a demurrer that the Supreme  
 Court has overruled. The higher court  
 held it only necessary to prove that the  
 intoxication was caused in whole or in  
 part by the sale of the liquor and that  
 there was a loss of support incident to  
 the intoxication. "And this is true,"  
 reads the decision, "whether this loss of  
 support is a direct or a remote result of  
 the intoxication."

From all indications Saloonkeeper  
 Halfan is thrown against a difficult  
 proposition. So far, there have been no  
 resolutions of regret to bolster up his  
 wounded spirit. On the other hand,  
 many letters are said to have been re-  
 ceived by the widow expressing the hope  
 that she and her children will be reim-  
 bursed for the loss they have sustained  
 in the imprisonment of her husband.

But what a vista opens up through  
 this doctrine. Suppose that all "in-  
 nocent victims" of the many more or  
 less dangerous things on the market  
 were to have by law pecuniary re-  
 munerations for losses inflicted. For in-  
 stance, suppose the seller of a revolver  
 were held responsible to the family of a  
 murdered man as well as to the sur-  
 vivors through the imprisonment of the  
 murderer?

Or, suppose that the manufacturers of  
 poisons were compelled to furnish food  
 and raiment to the relatives of every  
 suicide? There might also be cause for  
 damages from the publishers of Kit Car-  
 son and Dare-Devil Dick to the employ-  
 ers of small newspaper boys.

And even in the case of the saloon-  
 keeper there are problems to be solved.  
 What a fine discrimination will have to  
 be used in knowing when the danger  
 point has been reached in a customer's  
 thirst. A glass of beer may affect one  
 man as a pint of whiskey does another.  
 One man looks sober when he may be  
 very drunk. Another man may be very  
 drunk as to his legs, but sober as to his  
 head, in which case he is not a danger-  
 ous man. So, all together, Indiana seems  
 to have stumbled upon an interesting  
 and rich mine for lawyers and legis-  
 lators.

## SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Coincident with the building boom in  
 the business district of St. Louis is the  
 activity in property suitable for resi-  
 dence purposes. The sale of the Catlin  
 tract to an Eastern syndicate last week  
 is a notable event in the annals of local  
 real estate.

Of course, the World's Fair is partly  
 responsible for the increased number of  
 really transfers within the last month.  
 St. Louisans have appreciated the im-  
 portance of the event. The fact that a  
 combination of men in New York are  
 equally impressed with the prospects  
 now opening is gratifying. That they  
 should invest a million dollars in their  
 belief shows that capital is looking for  
 great things in St. Louis.

Conditions justify such an investment  
 as the New Yorkers have made. The  
 city is bound to grow in the direction of  
 the land purchased from the Catlin syn-  
 dicate. Yet, fifteen years ago, when the  
 present sellers paid \$200,000 for the un-  
 improved tract, there were many shak-  
 ing heads. This important transaction is  
 the residue of the former of others in the  
 residence district. No kind of St. Louis  
 property is a losing investment under  
 present conditions.

Congressman Tawney is frank enough  
 to acknowledge that he did not appre-  
 ciate St. Louis hospitality until he had  
 left the city. If he had appreciated the  
 value of advice he would have cleared  
 \$33,000 in Union Pacific. He will know  
 better next time. But he must always  
 sell on good advice as well as buy.

After shutting out American meat, the  
 statements of German officials that  
 America is their best friend seems some-  
 thing like the action of the dog who  
 bites a chunk out of your leg while  
 playing.

John D. Rockefeller's advice to the  
 young men about giving away money  
 would have been appreciated a great  
 deal more if he had given them a tip on  
 what stocks to buy to get the money.

Texas is certainly making a record as  
 a cosmopolitan entertainer. First Wall  
 street, then the President, and last St.  
 Louis merchants are guests of the State.  
 Yes, last but not least.

Now announcement is made that Van-  
 derbilt has secured control of St. Paul.  
 Probably the next thing will be the  
 golden gate of St. Peter.

"If Morgan succeeds, America will be-  
 come the most powerful country in the  
 world," says the London Statist. In that  
 case, woe the flag.

New York stock brokers are breaking  
 down under the weight of profitable or-  
 ders. This looks like an embarrassment  
 of riches.

Another superstition nailed: J. Pier-  
 point Morgan parts both his hair and his  
 name in the middle.

# Artist Turner Discusses Color Schemes for Expositions. The Buffalo Example.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 4.—Will the Louisiana  
 Purchase Exposition make a White City like  
 former expositions, or will there be color in  
 the exterior of its buildings?

If the philosophy of color in exposition  
 exteriors enunciated by Mr. C. Y. Turner,  
 director of color of the Pan-American Ex-  
 position, is correct, the St. Louis World's  
 Fair should not be a white city. Mr. Tur-  
 ner contends that the uniform white of ex-  
 positions prior to the Pan-American has  
 been a mere dodging of the problem of  
 harmonizing the colors of buildings, and he  
 believes that St. Louis, having the money  
 to solve the color problem, need not  
 dodge it.

According to the chairman of the Finance  
 Committee of the Buffalo show, \$450,000  
 was available. This money was made up  
 as follows:

Stock subscription by people of Buffalo, \$1,400,000

Subscription of railroad and express companies, 250,000

Bonds, secured by mortgage, 2,500,000

Bonds, secured by mortgage, 2,500,000

Sale of concessions, 250,000

Total, \$4,900,000

Not a "Rainbow City."

St. Louis has available more than three  
 times this amount of money. If there is a

color problem to be solved St. Louis has  
 the money to solve it.

Some man with an egotistical eye has  
 called the Pan-American Exposition "The  
 Rainbow City," but Mr. Turner raises his  
 hands in horror at the Philistine inaccuracy  
 of the description.

"Oh," he says, "I suppose they need some  
 descriptive phrase to advertise an ex-  
 position, but the Pan-American Exposition is  
 not a 'Rainbow City,' and the man who  
 comes here looking for a 'Rainbow City'  
 will be disappointed."

"The beautiful emerald-green hue of the  
 water as it comes over the crest of Niagara  
 Falls is the color note that runs through  
 the Exposition."

Mr. Turner believes, and the men who  
 had to do with the making of the Ex-  
 position agree with him, that for St. Louis  
 to return to the white of former expositions  
 would be a decided step backward.

"St. Louis should by all means use color  
 in its Exposition building exterior," says  
 Mr. Turner. "In former expositions all  
 color was eschewed in exterior buildings  
 in charge of the artistic taste of the  
 Exposition. It goes without saying that a  
 good picture in colors is more attractive  
 than an equally good picture in black and  
 white. It may be harder to produce a good  
 color picture than a good black and white  
 picture, but the rewards of success are proportioned  
 to the difficulties surmounted."

"By all means St. Louis should not return  
 to the plain white. Color in expositions  
 should be developed."

Mr. Turner to teach those St. Louisans who  
 have charge of the Louisiana Purchase  
 World's Fair one lesson I have learned from  
 my connection with the Chicago World's

Fair and with the Buffalo Pan-American  
 Exposition. That lesson is that the allied  
 arts should work together for the artistic  
 success of an exposition. None should be  
 subordinated. The allied arts, as usually  
 considered, are painting, sculpture and ar-  
 chitecture. In the case of a big exposition  
 I would add two others—landscape archi-  
 tecture and electrical light decoration.

"In the Buffalo Exposition a radical error  
 was made at the start, in that the archi-  
 tects were given a free hand to work their  
 wishes, and that the painter and sculptor  
 were called in after the architect had  
 finished his work. The position, as an  
 artistic whole, should be planned by a  
 board made up, not as in the case of Chi-  
 cago and Buffalo, of architects only, but  
 of all the allied arts—painter, sculptor, ar-  
 chitect, and landscape architect. It should  
 be the head of his department—  
 each of the allied arts. It should have  
 an architect, a painter, a sculptor, a lan-  
 dscape architect and a landscape archi-  
 tect, and together they should plan the ex-  
 position. Such a board, headed by a referee  
 proximately familiar with past achieve-  
 ments in all branches, should produce a re-  
 markably attractive result."

Coloring is a difficult matter.

"Building an exposition is not like build-  
 ing a house or a hotel, or even an art gal-  
 lery or a library. In those buildings the  
 essential object is utility. They must  
 subserve a certain purpose or they fail of  
 their object. For that reason the architect,  
 who has to bear this utilitarian object in  
 view, is really the most important person.  
 "With an exposition building, or an en-  
 tire exposition, it is different. The archi-  
 tect is not the most important person. Ar-  
 tistic beauty is the sole desideratum. Why,  
 then, should the architect who is not, from  
 his profession, exceptionally qualified to  
 paint the best picture by means of houses,  
 lawns, statues, bridges, canals and lakes,  
 attempt the sole planning of an exposition's  
 exterior? Why should the artist and the  
 sculptor be brought in as an after-  
 thought or a subcontractor to eat the  
 crumbs that have fallen from the archi-  
 tect's table?"

"This wrong plan of procedure was pur-  
 sued both at Chicago and at Buffalo. At  
 Chicago it did not make so much difference  
 from a painter's standpoint, because to  
 color was used. At Buffalo it made a great  
 deal of difference. Each architect insisted  
 that his building should have a certain  
 color, with a total disregard for the rest  
 of the ensemble or artistic effect of the ex-  
 position as a whole. As director of color, I  
 called in to harmonize these discords, and  
 they had, so to speak, been played. Had  
 I been called in consultation earlier the  
 course of procedure might have taken the  
 place of the pound of cure. It is this lesson  
 that I wish to impress on those who are  
 to make the Louisiana Purchase Ex-  
 position. To follow this lesson will add ma-  
 jority to the cost of the Exposition, but  
 it will add immeasurably to the artistic  
 result."

Mr. Turner's qualifications.

"The weight of authority seems to be with  
 Mr. Turner. He is a member of the Na-  
 tional Society of Mural Painters of New  
 York, a National academician, president of  
 the Art Students' League of New York,  
 first vice president of the Architectural  
 League of New York and member of the  
 Water Color Society of New York. He was  
 selected by the Society of Mural Painters,  
 on application of John M. Carver, chair-  
 man of the Board of Architects which  
 planned the exposition. His work was "to  
 color the exposition."

Mr. Turner found special difficulty with  
 the architect of the Government building.  
 The architect had planned